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SLAP

Technique For

BASS GUITAR

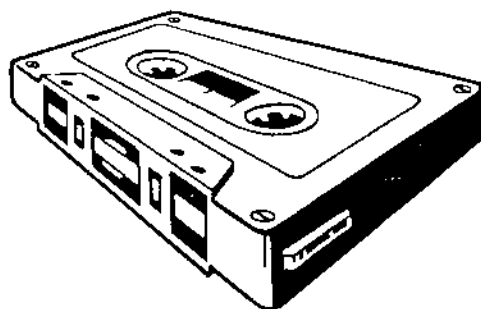
From Beginner to Professional Level

BY STEPHAN RICHTER

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SECTION ONE

THE SLAP TECHNIQUE

THE THUMB ON OPEN STRINGS (MARKED AS T)

Hit the thumb against the string close to the fingerboard rapidly and firmly, twisting the wrist then releasing the thumb immediately after contact with the string. This rhythmic attack is characteristic to slap playing and is one of the selection of sounds that create the complete slap.



A long sustained note plays an important role in the outcome of the sound. It is achieved by the accuracy and firmness of the movement not by the force used. Smashing the string will not produce a clear sound and will in fact create unwanted background noise. Control of sustain is imperative and is done by muting.

MUTING THE STRINGS

FOR OPEN STRINGS

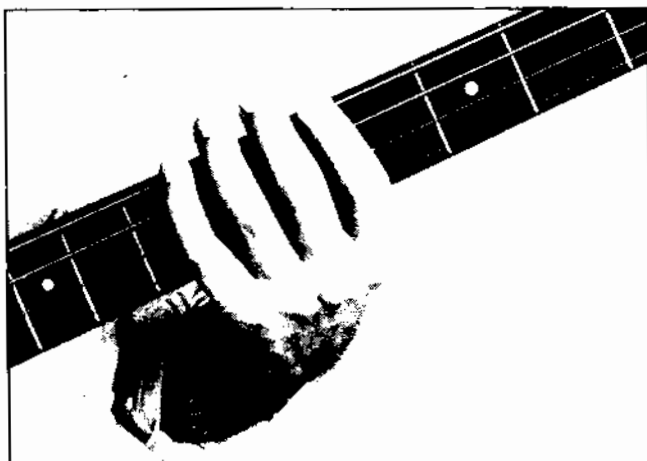
(1) Place the fingers of the left hand lightly over the string to stop the sound. Do not press too hard as this will produce a new note.

(2) The heel of the right hand can also be used to mute by just touching the string.

FOR FRETTED NOTES (from Exercise 40 onwards).

The left hand finger fretting the note is released so it only just touches the string (this stops the note sounding). This finger will be constantly in contact with the string.

(1)



(2)



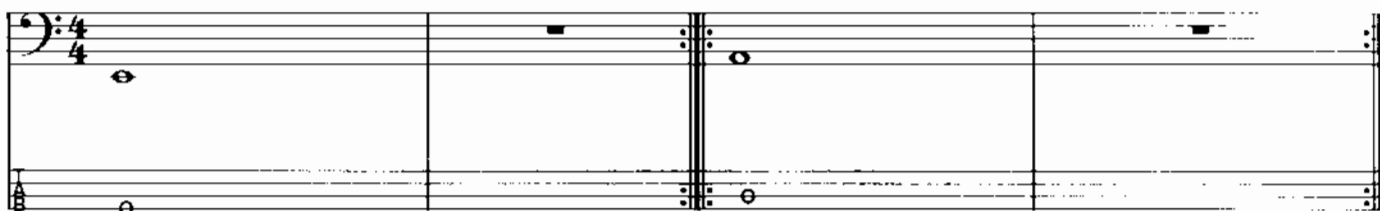
RHYTHMS AND RESTS ON THE OPEN STRINGS (Ex 1 - 40)

♩ = 80

EXERCISE 1 WHOLE NOTE (4 BEATS)

T

T



Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

EXERCISE 2 HALF NOTES (2 BEATS)

T

T

T

T

T

T



Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

EXERCISE 3 QUARTER NOTES (1 BEAT)

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T



Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

EXERCISE 4 EIGHTH NOTES

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

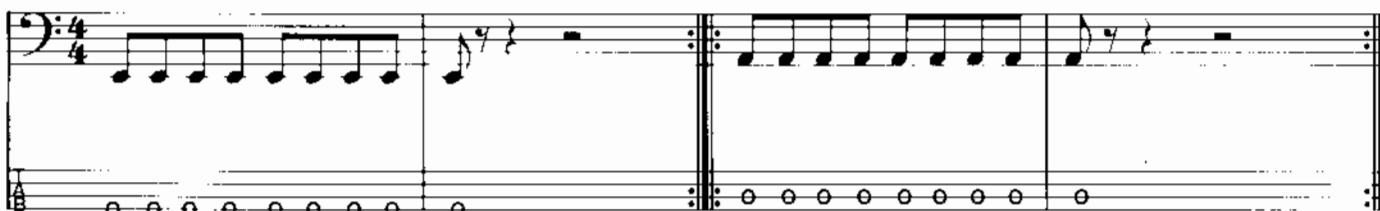
T

T

T

T

T



Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 3 4

♩ = 72

EXERCISE 5 SIXTEENTH NOTES

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T

T



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 3 4 1 e + a 2 e + a etc.

USING THE RHYTHM SYMBOLS AND RESTS IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE BAR.

♩ = 100

EXERCISE 6**HALF AND QUARTER NOTES**

T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

EXERCISE 7

T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 8

T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 9

T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 10

T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 11

T T T T T T T T



Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 12

T T T T T T T T



Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 13

T T T T T T T T T T



Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 14

T T T T T T T T T T



Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

TIES JOINING DIFFERENT NOTES TOGETHER

Tie - a curved line joining two or more notes of the same pitch, where the second note(s) is not played, but its time value is added to that of the first note. e.g. in the second bar of Exercise 15 the second note is held for 2 beats.

Also notice that although the 2 bars in Ex 15 are written differently they sound exactly the same.

EXERCISE 15

T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 16

T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

GHOST NOTES

These are notes achieved by dampening the string while hitting it. They have no distinguishable pitch, and are represented with an X. To dampen the string lightly place your left hand fingers on it without pressing down. Be careful not to produce any ringing sound (called a harmonic. see page 43) or to produce a hammered on note (see page 32).

For ease of playing, dampen the string in the same area of the fretboard as you are playing the other (fretted) notes.

E A D G

It can be seen that each ghost note corresponds with one particular string.



EXERCISE 17

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 18

EXERCISE 19

EXERCISE 20

EXERCISE 21

♩ = 120

EXERCISE 22 EIGHTH NOTES

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 + 3 4 + 1 2 + 3 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 23

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 + 3 4 + 1 2 + 3 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 24

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 + 4 1 2 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 25

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 26

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 + 3 4 1 2 + 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 27

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 + 3 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 28

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 29

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

SYNCOPIATION

SYNCOPIATION is the accenting (indicated >) of a normally unaccented beat e.g. in $\frac{4}{4}$ time the normal accent is on the first and third beats

$\frac{4}{4}$ | 1 2 3 4 |

play louder

so an example of syncopation could be:

$\frac{4}{4}$ | 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + |

Syncopation is used in all forms of music e.g. Rock, Jazz, Orchestral, Latin American, etc. Its main advantage is that it can make an otherwise plain beat sound interesting due to the 'off beat' rhythm.

EXERCISE 30 ♩ = 120

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 31

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 32

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 33

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 34

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 etc.

EXERCISE 35

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

PLAYING ON TWO STRINGS.

♩ = 100

EXERCISE 36

T T T T T T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

EXERCISE 37

T T T T T T T T

EXERCISE 38

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

EXERCISE 39

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

Count 1 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 2 + 3 + 4 +

SECTION TWO

THE POPPING EFFECT (INDICATED BY P)

THE POPPING EFFECT is achieved by pulling the string with the index or middle finger of your right hand (indicated by P) and at the same time turning the wrist outwards and then releasing it. As it snaps back on the finger board and frets it produces a more attacking rhythmic sound than that produced by the thumb alone. If a 'popped' note is to be played following a slapped note you should place P under the string about to be popped at the same time the Thumb (T) hits the note to be slapped. e.g. The two actions should be done in the one movement. In this section all the popping exercises are played using octaves (notes of the same letter name that are 12 semitones apart).



EXERCISE 40 ♩ = 132

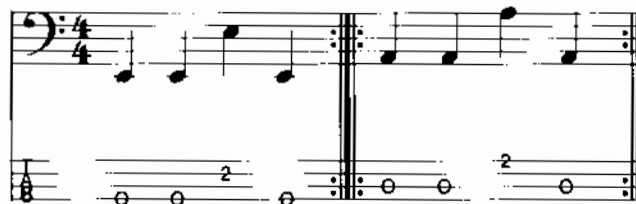
T T T P T T T P



Count 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 41

T T P T T T P T



EXERCISE 42

T P T T T P T T



EXERCISE 43

T P T P T P T P



EXERCISE 44

T T T TP T T T T P



Count 1 2 3 4 + etc.

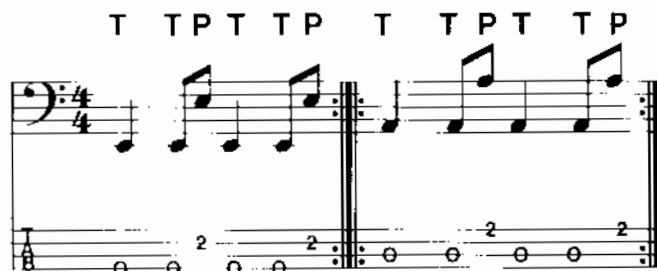
EXERCISE 45

T P TTP T P TTP



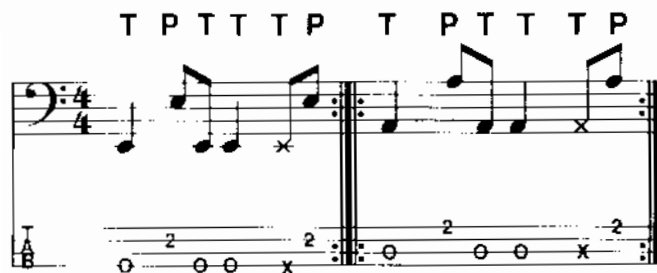
Count 1 2 3 + 4 etc.

EXERCISE 46



Count 1 2 + 3 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 48



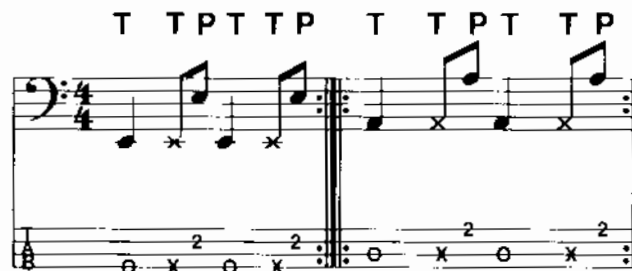
Count 1 2 + 3 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 50



Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 47



Count 1 2 + 3 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 49



Count 1 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 51



Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

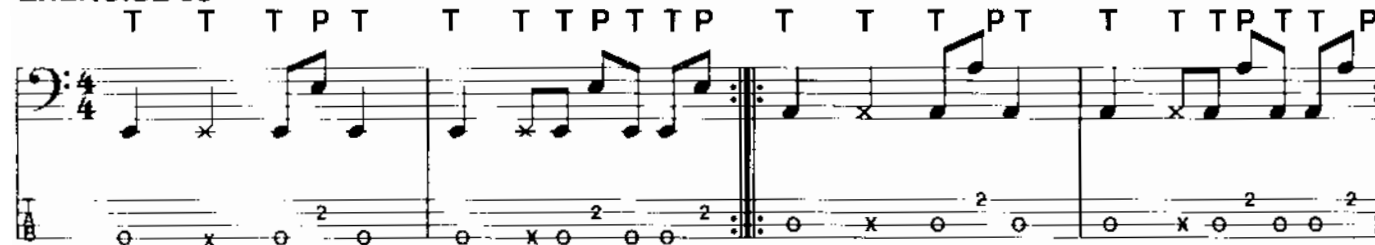
Some of the exercises in this book have two recommended tempos. The first is slower to enable you to practise at an easier speed and the second faster tempo can be used once confident enough. Tempos in between the suggested two can be used to gradually build speed.

EXERCISE 52 ♩ = 88 / 120



Count 1 2 + 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 53



Count 1 2 3 + 4 1 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 54

T P T T P T T P T T P T P T T P T T P T T P

Count 1 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 2 + 3 + 4 etc.

EXERCISE 55

T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P

Count 1 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 56

T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P

Count 1 2 3 + 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 etc.

EXERCISE 57

T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P

Count 1 2 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 3 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 58

T P T T P T P T T P T T P T P T T P

Count 1 2 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 etc.

EXERCISE 59

T P T T P T P T P T T P T P

Count 1 2 3 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 60

T P T P T P T P T T P T P T P T P T

Count 1 2 + 3 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 61

T T P T P T P T T P T T P T P T P T T P T

Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

SIX BASIC RHYTHM FIGURES AND DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS

1. EIGHTH NOTES

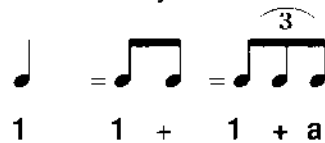
EXERCISE 62 ♩ = 88

T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P

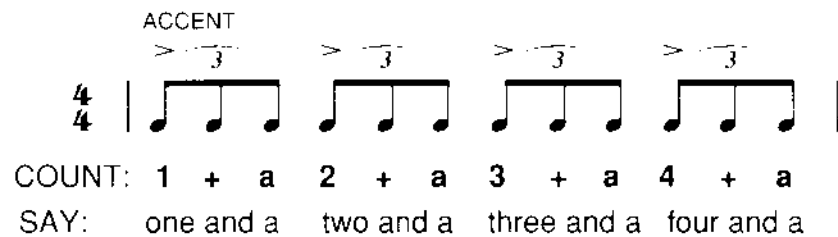
Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

2. TRIPLETS

A **TRIPLET** is a group of three notes played in the same time as two notes of the same kind. The most common triplets are eighth note triplets, indicated by a curved line with the figure **3** above it.



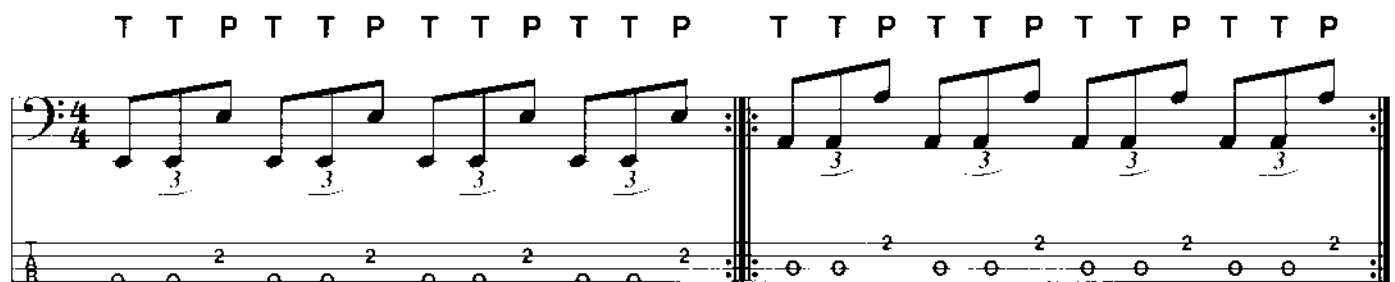
The triplet is used frequently in rock and jazz playing. They should be played with an accent on the first note of each group of three (i.e. accent each note that falls "on" the beat).



Triplets can be used on any kind of rhythm symbols like half, quarter, eighth notes etc. In Ex. 63 there are three even eighth notes in one beat instead of the normal two.

In later exercises quarter note triplets are introduced.

EXERCISE 63



Count 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a etc.

More triplet exercises are given in the last section.



Darryl Jones (Bass player with Sting)

EIGHTH AND SIXTEENTH NOTES

The following exercises introduce rhythms that combine eighth and sixteenth notes.

It is important to practice counting out the rhythm patterns before attempting to play the exercises.



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

 = 66 / 88

EXERCISE 64 A

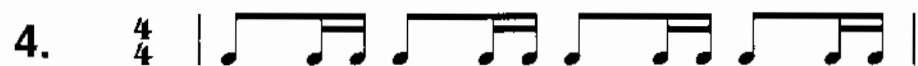
T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 64 B

T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 65 A

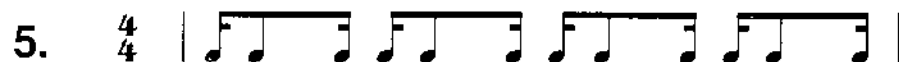
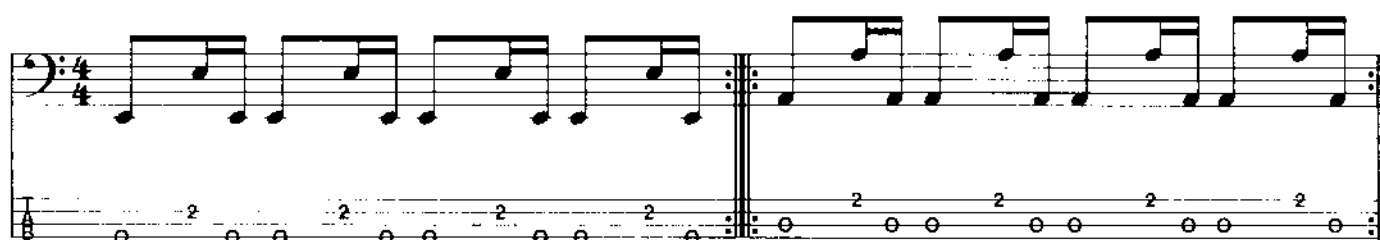
T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 65 B

T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 66 A

T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 66 B

T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T

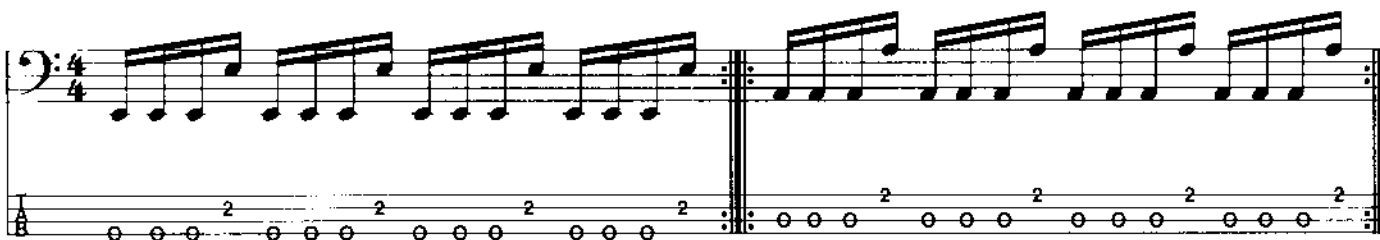


Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

Say one e and a two e and a three e and a four e and a

EXERCISE 67 A

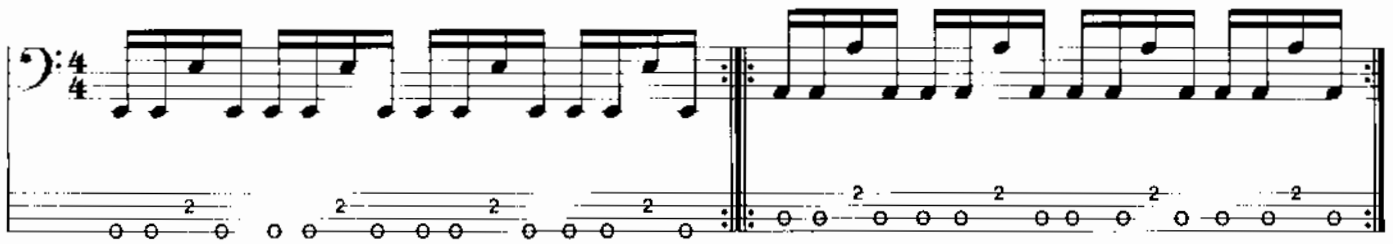
T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

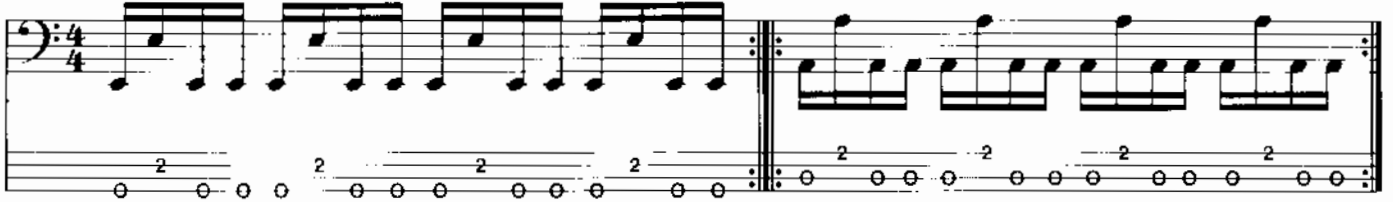
EXERCISE 67 B

T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T



EXERCISE 67 C

T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T T P T T



Marcus Miller (ex. Miles Davis)



Victor Bailey (Weather Report)

Exercises 68 to 76 are combinations from the six basic rhythms (introduced in Exercises 62 to 67).

EXERCISE 68 (combines Ex 62 and 64)

$\text{♩} = 88$ T P T T P T P T T P T P T T P T P T T P

Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 69 (combines Ex 62 and 65)

T P T T P T P T T P T P T T P T P T T P

Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 70 (combines Ex 62 and 66)

T P T T P T P T T P T P T T P T P T T P

Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 71 (combines Ex 64 and 65)

T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 72 (combines Ex 64 and 66)

T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 73 (combines Ex 64 and 67)

T T P T T T P T T P T T T P T T P T T T P T T P T T T P

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 74 (combines Ex 65 and 66)

T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P T T P

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 75 (combines Ex 65 and 67)

T T P T T T P T T P T T T P T T P T T T P T T P T T T P

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 76 (combines Ex 66 and 67)

T T P T T T P T T P T T T P T T P T T T P T T P T T T P

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

Combinations can be made between any patterns from Ex 62 to Ex 67. These octave exercises are not only good as technical training but also useful for rhythm understanding.

If you are comfortable with the above exercises, use their rhythms on Ex. 77.

The following exercise involves playing notes further up the neck of the bass guitar.

EXERCISE 77

Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

The next exercise incorporates ghost notes

EXERCISE 78

a) T P T P T P T P b) T P T P T P T P c) T P T P T P T P

Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

Different combinations can be made as to where to play ghost note.

Go back to Ex. 77 and use ghost notes as shown in Ex 78

SECTION THREE

Hammer - On (Indicated by H) and Lift - Off (Indicated by L) notes.

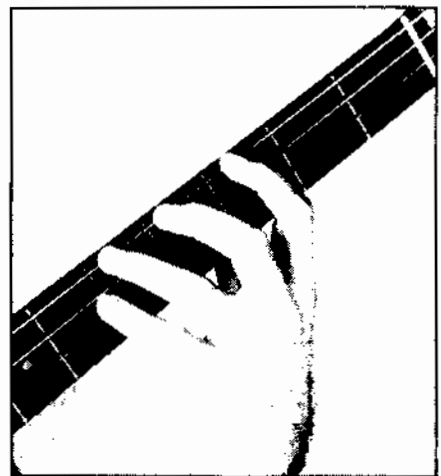
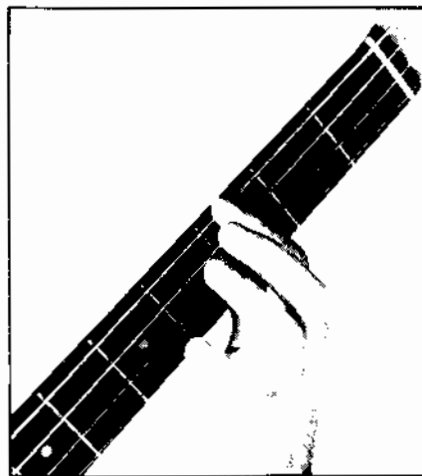
THE HAMMER - ON

A "**HAMMER - ON**" refers to the technique of sounding a note without actually picking the string with the right hand. The sound is produced by striking the string with one of the left hand fingers.

In the exercise below, only the G note is picked, and the third finger "hammers - on" firmly to produce the sound of the A note. The hammered - on note is always higher in pitch than the note proceeding it.

T H T H

Count 1 2 3 4

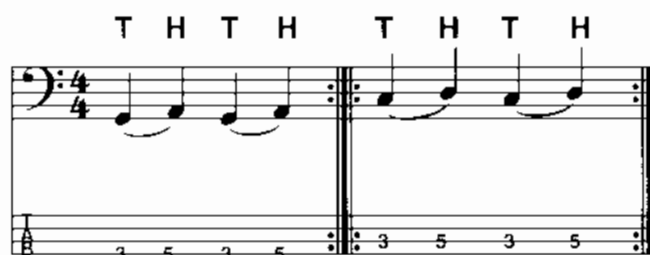


The hammer - on effect is indicated by the curved line, and the 'H' above the hammered - on note. Remember that the second note (A), is not picked; the sound is produced entirely by the third finger 'hammering - on' to the string.

You must be very careful with the timing of the hammer on. Both the G and A notes are quarter notes and each should have an equal time value when played (regardless of the hammer - on technique).

A "**LIFT - OFF**" note is achieved by playing a note with the left hand then quickly lifting off one finger while leaving another on the same string which is still fretting a note. The second note will always be lower than the first one. The lift - off note is like a reversed hammer - on. (see photo.)

EXERCISE 79 ♩ = 160

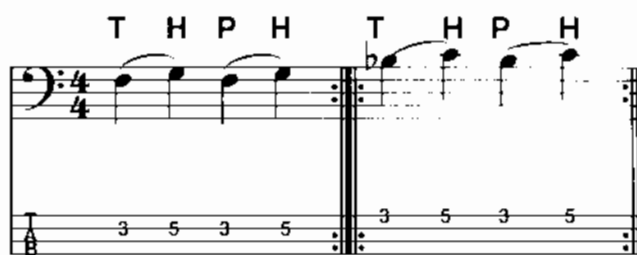


Count 1 2 3 4 etc.

EXERCISE 81



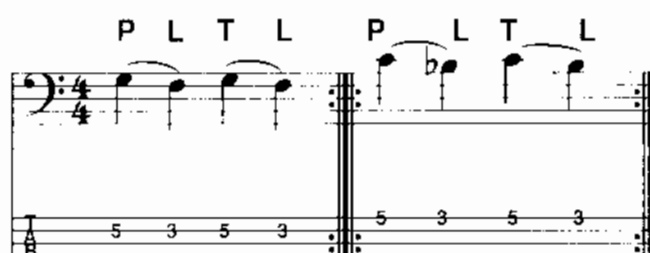
EXERCISE 80



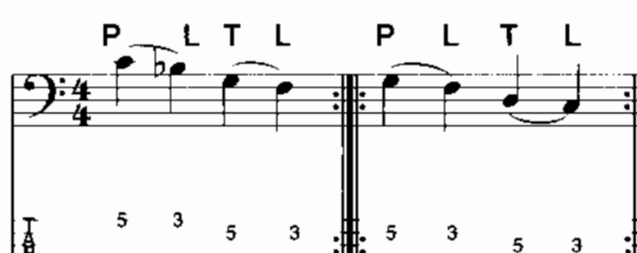
EXERCISE 82



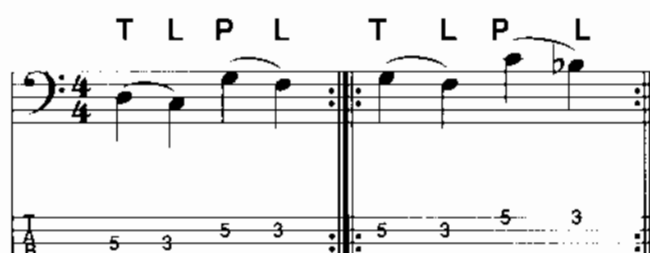
EXERCISE 83



EXERCISE 84

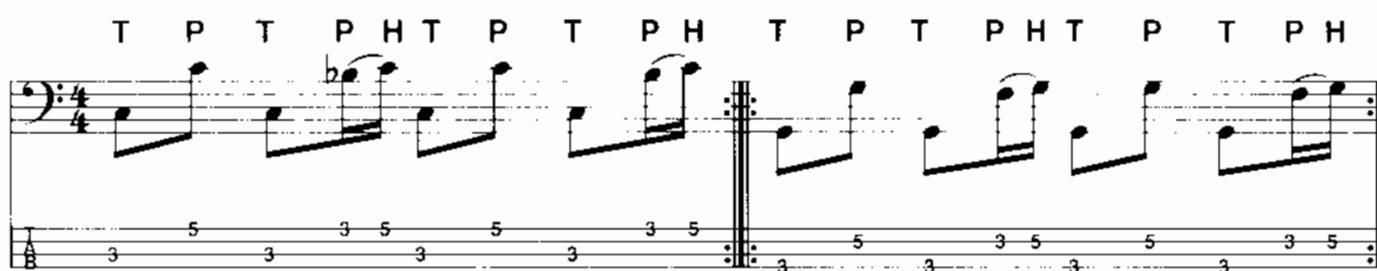


EXERCISE 85



Marcus Miller (ex. Miles Davis)

♩ = 100
EXERCISE 86



Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 87

T P T P L T P H T

3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 etc.

EXERCISE 88

P H T T T T P H T T T T P T P

3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

Count + a 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

* **Lead-In** - a note or notes occurring before the first bar of music (also called "Anacrusis" or "pick-up" notes).

EXERCISE 89

P H T T T T P P L T T T P H

3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

Count + a 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 e + a 2 + 3 + 4 e + a

() the notes in brackets are only played when exercises are repeated.

EXERCISE 90

T H T T T T T T H T T T T T T H

3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

Count + a 1 2 e + a 3 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a

FIVE BASIC RHYTHM PATTERNS

The following five exercises all contain the same notes but each one has different timing on the 2nd and 3rd beats of the bar.

EXERCISE 91 = 120

P H T T T P H T T P H



Count + a 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 + 3 4 e + a etc.

T T T P H T T P H



Count + a 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 + 3 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 92

P H T T T P H T T T P H



Count + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 93

P H T T T P H T T P H



Count + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a etc.

T T T P H T T P H



Count + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a etc.

* Dot - a sign placed after a note indicating that its value is extended by a half e.g.  = 2 counts

 = 3 counts or like Ex. 93  =  + 

For more information on dotted notes and timing see Progressive Bass Guitar by Gary Turner and Brenton White (Pgs 71 to 73).

EXERCISE 94

P H T T P P P H T T T T P H

3 5 3 5 3 5 x 1 2 3 5

Count + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a etc.

T P P P H T T T T P T

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree' in bass clef. It consists of two staves. The upper staff contains the melody with notes and rests, and the lower staff contains the bass line with notes and rests. The melody starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The bass line starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The melody continues with a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, and a quarter note B1. The bass line continues with a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, and a quarter note B1. The melody ends with a quarter note A1, and the bass line ends with a quarter note A1. The system is divided into two measures by a bar line.

EXERCISE 95

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a treble and a bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, and the bass staff contains the accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note Bb4. The accompaniment begins with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, and then a half note Bb3. The system ends with a double bar line.

Count + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a

T T T P H T T P H

In Exercise 96 the different rhythms from exercises 91 to 95 have been mixed together to create a more interesting pattern. These patterns are commonly used by session players.

EXERCISE 96

P H T T T T P H T T T P H

Count + a 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a

T T T T P H T P P P H

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a etc.

T T T T P H T T T T P H

T T T T P H T P P P H

THREE DIFFERENT OFF-BEAT RHYTHMS PLAYED BY THE RIGHT HAND INDEX OR MIDDLE FINGER (P).

EXERCISE 97

♩ = 112

T T T T T P T P T P T P

Count 1 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

T T T T T P T P T P T P

Count 1 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 98

T T T T T P T P T P T P

Count 1 2 3 4 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

T T T T T P T P T P T P

Count 1 2 3 4 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 99

T T T T T P T P T P T P

Count 1 2 3 4 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

T T T T T P T P T P T P

Count 1 2 3 4 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

The following 4 exercises incorporate the off - beat patterns introduced in Exercises 96 to 99.

EXERCISE 100

P H T P T T P H T P T P H

Count + a 1 e + a 2 + 3 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 + 3 4 e + a etc.

T P T T P H T P T P H

EXERCISE 101

P H T P T T P H T P T P H

Count + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 e + a etc.

T P T T P H T P T P H

EXERCISE 102

P H T P T T P H T P T T P H

Count + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 e + a etc.

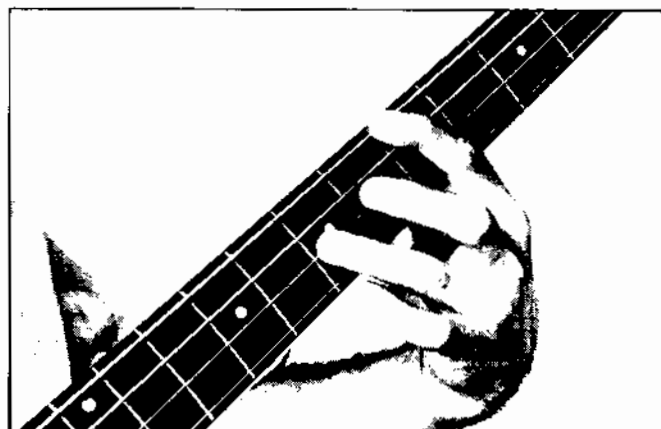
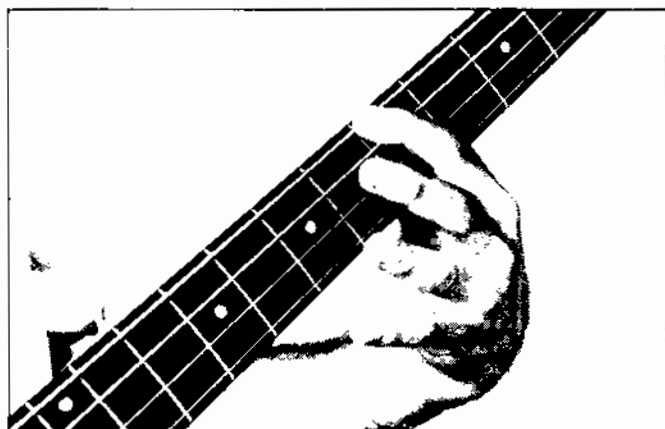
EXERCISE 103

P H T P T P T P H T P T P T P H

Count + a 1 e + a 2 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

CROSSHAMMER

This is the same as a normal hammer on, except it is not played on the same string as the note before it. It is entirely produced by the left hand.



EXERCISE 104

Diagram for Exercise 104 showing two measures of music in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four eighth notes with fingerings T, H, T, H. The second measure contains four eighth notes with fingerings T, H, T, H. The bass line shows a sequence of notes: 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3.

Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + etc.

EXERCISE 105

Diagram for Exercise 105 showing two measures of music in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four eighth notes with fingerings T, T, H, T. The second measure contains four eighth notes with fingerings T, T, H, T. The bass line shows a sequence of notes: 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3.

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 106

Diagram for Exercise 106 showing two measures of music in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four eighth notes with fingerings T, H, P, T. The second measure contains four eighth notes with fingerings T, H, P, T. The bass line shows a sequence of notes: 5, 5, 3, 5, 5, 3, 5, 5.

EXERCISE 107

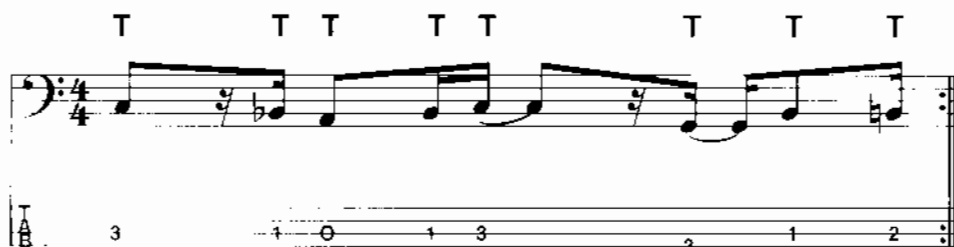
Diagram for Exercise 107 showing two measures of music in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four eighth notes with fingerings T, H, P, T. The second measure contains four eighth notes with fingerings T, H, P, T. The bass line shows a sequence of notes: 5, 5, 3, 5, 5, 3, 5, 5.

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

SECTION FOUR

The exercises in Section four combine all the techniques and rhythm patterns so far discussed. They can be used for accompanying, improvisation and solo playing. As these exercises are quite advanced it is essential for you to have mastered the techniques and rhythms given previously. Constant revision and practice will be necessary to maintain the required standard. These are the type of Riffs played by top session players such as Mark King, Marcus Miller, Stanley Clark, Darryle Jones etc.

EXERCISE 108 ♩ = 63/84



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 109 ♩ = 80/120



Count 1 e + a 2 e - a 3 4 + 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 +

EXERCISE 110 ♩ = 72/100

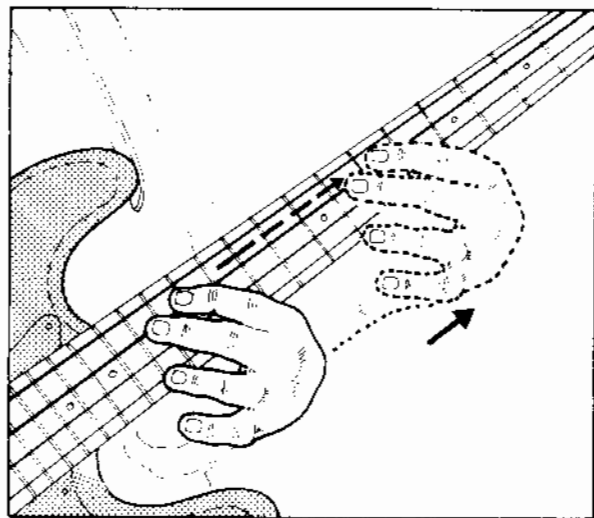


Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

THE SLIDE (Marked S and or —)

THE SLIDE is a technique which involves a finger moving along the string to its new note. The finger maintains pressure on the string, so that a continuous sound is produced until the desired note is reached.

The left hand moves from one note to the next, upwards or downwards on the fretboard.



EXERCISE 111 ♩ = 80/120

T T P T T T T T T P T P T P T T H

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 + 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 e + a

EXERCISE 112 ♩ = 80

Commence the Slide on any of the Frets high up on the E string.

S T T T T H T H

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 e + a

T T T P T T T P T T

1 2 3 4 1 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a

EXERCISE 113 ♩ = 76/116

T P T T T P T T T T P T T T T

Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a

T P T T T P T T T P T S H P T T H P T

1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

DOUBLE STOPS

In Exercise 114 double stops are introduced. Double Stops are two notes played at the same time (e.g. pop two notes with index finger and middle finger together).



EXERCISE 114 ♩ = 100/144

T P P T P P S* T P P P S P T

Count 1 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 4 1 2 3 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 4

* These 2 notes are created by the slide

In Exercise 115 a harmonic is the last note of the pattern (marked as such ♪)

A **harmonic** is a chime like sound created by lightly touching a vibrating string with the left hand at certain points along the fret board. The left hand must be positioned directly above the fret just touching the string (i.e. without pressing down). Harmonics are most easily played on the 12th, 7th and 5th frets. In the example below the harmonic is played on the 5th fret of the G string.

EXERCISE 115 ♩ = 50/72

T H T T P H T P T P S T H T T H P T H P H T P

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4

The following exercise is a Blues Lick incorporating Double Stops.

EXERCISE 116 ♩ = 50/72

T P T P P T T H P H T T P T P P T T H P H T

Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a etc.

T P T P P T T H P H T T P T P P T T H P H T

MORE RHYTHM GROOVES

EXERCISE 117 $\text{♩} = 72/112$

P H T T T T P H T T T P H

Count + a 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a

T T T T T P H T T T T P H

1 - 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a

EXERCISE 118

P H T T T T P H T T T T P H

Count + a 1 2 e + a 3 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a etc.

T T T T P H T T T P H

Exercise 119 has a syncopated Latin American feel.

EXERCISE 119 $\text{♩} = 100/150$

T T T P T T T T P H T

Count 1 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 2 + 3 + 4 etc.

T T T P T T T T P H L

BOSSA NOVA

A **BOSSA NOVA** is a slow Latin American (Brazilian) rhythm and is used in Exercise 120.

FIRST AND SECOND BAR ENDING

Exercise 120 introduces **FIRST AND SECOND ENDINGS**. On the first time through the progression, ending one is played (□), then the progression is repeated (as indicated by the repeat sign), and ending two is played (□). Be careful not to play both endings together.

EXERCISE 120 ♩ = 100/150

P H T T T P T T P T P T T

Count 4 + 1 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 2 + 3 + 4 +

T T T P H T T T T H P H T

T P T P T P T T P H T 1. T P T T T

2. T P T T P T P T T P T

The remaining 26 exercises are based on standard grooves and feels used in contemporary styles of Bass guitar playing.

EXERCISE 121 A

♩ = 120

T T T T T T T P T T P T



Count 1 2 + 3 4 + 1 2 3 + 4 +

EXERCISE 121 B

♩ = 88/120

T T P T T T T T H P T T P T T P T T T



Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 + 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 122

♩ = 63/100

T P T T T P T T T P T T T T P T P



1 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 +

T T P T T P T T P T T T P T T T T H P H



1 e + a 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a

EXERCISE 123

♩ = 80/116

P H T T T T T T P T T P T T P T T P H



Count + a 1 2 + 3 4 + 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

T T T T T T TP TT TP TT TP TT PH

0 x 2 3 x 2 0 2 4 x 3 5 x 5 7

1 2 + 3 4 + 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 124 ♩ = 60/88

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 125 ♩ = 69/92

T T T T T T T P T T P T T P T T P T T T H

The first system of musical notation for 'The Song of the Wren' is shown in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). The lyrics 'The Song of the Wren' are written below the staff. The first measure is marked with a '1' and the second measure with a '2'. The third measure is marked with a '3' and the fourth measure with a '4'. The fifth measure is marked with a '5' and the sixth measure with a '6'. The seventh measure is marked with a '7' and the eighth measure with an '8'. The ninth measure is marked with a '9' and the tenth measure with a '10'. The eleventh measure is marked with a '11' and the twelfth measure with a '12'. The thirteenth measure is marked with a '13' and the fourteenth measure with a '14'. The fifteenth measure is marked with a '15' and the sixteenth measure with a '16'. The seventeenth measure is marked with a '17' and the eighteenth measure with a '18'. The nineteenth measure is marked with a '19' and the twentieth measure with a '20'. The twenty-first measure is marked with a '21' and the twenty-second measure with a '22'. The twenty-third measure is marked with a '23' and the twenty-fourth measure with a '24'. The twenty-fifth measure is marked with a '25' and the twenty-sixth measure with a '26'. The twenty-seventh measure is marked with a '27' and the twenty-eighth measure with a '28'. The twenty-ninth measure is marked with a '29' and the thirtieth measure with a '30'. The thirty-first measure is marked with a '31' and the thirty-second measure with a '32'. The thirty-third measure is marked with a '33' and the thirty-fourth measure with a '34'. The thirty-fifth measure is marked with a '35' and the thirty-sixth measure with a '36'. The thirty-seventh measure is marked with a '37' and the thirty-eighth measure with a '38'. The thirty-ninth measure is marked with a '39' and the fortieth measure with a '40'. The forty-first measure is marked with a '41' and the forty-second measure with a '42'. The forty-third measure is marked with a '43' and the forty-fourth measure with a '44'. The forty-fifth measure is marked with a '45' and the forty-sixth measure with a '46'. The forty-seventh measure is marked with a '47' and the forty-eighth measure with a '48'. The forty-ninth measure is marked with a '49' and the fiftieth measure with a '50'. The fifty-first measure is marked with a '51' and the fifty-second measure with a '52'. The fifty-third measure is marked with a '53' and the fifty-fourth measure with a '54'. The fifty-fifth measure is marked with a '55' and the fifty-sixth measure with a '56'. The fifty-seventh measure is marked with a '57' and the fifty-eighth measure with a '58'. The fifty-ninth measure is marked with a '59' and the sixtieth measure with a '60'. The sixty-first measure is marked with a '61' and the sixty-second measure with a '62'. The sixty-third measure is marked with a '63' and the sixty-fourth measure with a '64'. The sixty-fifth measure is marked with a '65' and the sixty-sixth measure with a '66'. The sixty-seventh measure is marked with a '67' and the sixty-eighth measure with a '68'. The sixty-ninth measure is marked with a '69' and the seventieth measure with a '70'. The seventy-first measure is marked with a '71' and the seventy-second measure with a '72'. The seventy-third measure is marked with a '73' and the seventy-fourth measure with a '74'. The seventy-fifth measure is marked with a '75' and the seventy-sixth measure with a '76'. The seventy-seventh measure is marked with a '77' and the seventy-eighth measure with a '78'. The seventy-ninth measure is marked with a '79' and the eightieth measure with a '80'. The eighty-first measure is marked with a '81' and the eighty-second measure with a '82'. The eighty-third measure is marked with a '83' and the eighty-fourth measure with a '84'. The eighty-fifth measure is marked with a '85' and the eighty-sixth measure with a '86'. The eighty-seventh measure is marked with a '87' and the eighty-eighth measure with a '88'. The eighty-ninth measure is marked with a '89' and the ninetieth measure with a '90'. The ninety-first measure is marked with a '91' and the ninety-second measure with a '92'. The ninety-third measure is marked with a '93' and the ninety-fourth measure with a '94'. The ninety-fifth measure is marked with a '95' and the ninety-sixth measure with a '96'. The ninety-seventh measure is marked with a '97' and the ninety-eighth measure with a '98'. The ninety-ninth measure is marked with a '99' and the hundredth measure with a '100'. The hundred and first measure is marked with a '101' and the hundred and second measure with a '102'. The hundred and third measure is marked with a '103' and the hundred and fourth measure with a '104'. The hundred and fifth measure is marked with a '105' and the hundred and sixth measure with a '106'. The hundred and seventh measure is marked with a '107' and the hundred and eighth measure with a '108'. The hundred and ninth measure is marked with a '109' and the hundred and tenth measure with a '110'. The hundred and eleventh measure is marked with a '111' and the hundred and twelfth measure with a '112'. The hundred and thirteenth measure is marked with a '113' and the hundred and fourteenth measure with a '114'. The hundred and fifteenth measure is marked with a '115' and the hundred and sixteenth measure with a '116'. The hundred and seventeenth measure is marked with a '117' and the hundred and eighteenth measure with a '118'. The hundred and nineteenth measure is marked with a '119' and the hundred and twentieth measure with a '120'. The hundred and twenty-first measure is marked with a '121' and the hundred and twenty-second measure with a '122'. The hundred and twenty-third measure is marked with a '123' and the hundred and twenty-fourth measure with a '124'. The hundred and twenty-fifth measure is marked with a '125' and the hundred and twenty-sixth measure with a '126'. The hundred and twenty-seventh measure is marked with a '127' and the hundred and twenty-eighth measure with a '128'. The hundred and twenty-ninth measure is marked with a '129' and the hundred and thirtieth measure with a '130'. The hundred and thirty-first measure is marked with a '131' and the hundred and thirty-second measure with a '132'. The hundred and thirty-third measure is marked with a '133' and the hundred and thirty-fourth measure with a '134'. The hundred and thirty-fifth measure is marked with a '135' and the hundred and thirty-sixth measure with a '136'. The hundred and thirty-seventh measure is marked with a '137' and the hundred and thirty-eighth measure with a '138'. The hundred and thirty-ninth measure is marked with a '139' and the hundred and fortieth measure with a '140'. The hundred and forty-first measure is marked with a '141' and the hundred and forty-second measure with a '142'. The hundred and forty-third measure is marked with a '143' and the hundred and forty-fourth measure with a '144'. The hundred and forty-fifth measure is marked with a '145' and the hundred and forty-sixth measure with a '146'. The hundred and forty-seventh measure is marked with a '147' and the hundred and forty-eighth measure with a '148'. The hundred and forty-ninth measure is marked with a '149' and the hundred and fiftieth measure with a '150'. The hundred and fifty-first measure is marked with a '151' and the hundred and fifty-second measure with a '152'. The hundred and fifty-third measure is marked with a '153' and the hundred and fifty-fourth measure with a '154'. The hundred and fifty-fifth measure is marked with a '155' and the hundred and fifty-sixth measure with a '156'. The hundred and fifty-seventh measure is marked with a '157' and the hundred and fifty-eighth measure with a '158'. The hundred and fifty-ninth measure is marked with a '159' and the hundred and sixtieth measure with a '160'. The hundred and sixty-first measure is marked with a '161' and the hundred and sixty-second measure with a '162'. The hundred and sixty-third measure is marked with a '163' and the hundred and sixty-fourth measure with a '164'. The hundred and sixty-fifth measure is marked with a '165' and the hundred and sixty-sixth measure with a '166'. The hundred and sixty-seventh measure is marked with a '167' and the hundred and sixty-eighth measure with a '168'. The hundred and sixty-ninth measure is marked with a '169' and the hundred and seventieth measure with a '170'. The hundred and seventy-first measure is marked with a '171' and the hundred and seventy-second measure with a '172'. The hundred and seventy-third measure is marked with a '173' and the hundred and seventy-fourth measure with a '174'. The hundred and seventy-fifth measure is marked with a '175' and the hundred and seventy-sixth measure with a '176'. The hundred and seventy-seventh measure is marked with a '177' and the hundred and seventy-eighth measure with a '178'. The hundred and seventy-ninth measure is marked with a '179' and the hundred and eightieth measure with a '180'. The hundred and eighty-first measure is marked with a '181' and the hundred and eighty-second measure with a '182'. The hundred and eighty-third measure is marked with a '183' and the hundred and eighty-fourth measure with a '184'. The hundred and eighty-fifth measure is marked with a '185' and the hundred and eighty-sixth measure with a '186'. The hundred and eighty-seventh measure is marked with a '187' and the hundred and eighty-eighth measure with a '188'. The hundred and eighty-ninth measure is marked with a '189' and the hundred and ninetieth measure with a '190'. The hundred and ninety-first measure is marked with a '191' and the hundred and ninety-second measure with a '192'. The hundred and ninety-third measure is marked with a '193' and the hundred and ninety-fourth measure with a '194'. The hundred and ninety-fifth measure is marked with a '195' and the hundred and ninety-sixth measure with a '196'. The hundred and ninety-seventh measure is marked with a '197' and the hundred and ninety-eighth measure with a '198'. The hundred and ninety-ninth measure is marked with a '199' and the two hundredth measure with a '200'. The two hundred and first measure is marked with a '201' and the two hundred and second measure with a '202'. The two hundred and third measure is marked with a '203' and the two hundred and fourth measure with a '204'. The two hundred and fifth measure is marked with a '205' and the two hundred and sixth measure with a '206'. The two hundred and seventh measure is marked with a '207' and the two hundred and eighth measure with a '208'. The two hundred and ninth measure is marked with a '209' and the two hundred and tenth measure with a '210'. The two hundred and eleventh measure is marked with a '211' and the two hundred and twelfth measure with a '212'. The two hundred and thirteenth measure is marked with a '213' and the two hundred and fourteenth measure with a '214'. The two hundred and fifteenth measure is marked with a '215' and the two hundred and sixteenth measure with a '216'. The two hundred and seventeenth measure is marked with a '217' and the two hundred and eighteenth measure with a '218'. The two hundred and nineteenth measure is marked with a '219' and the two hundred and twentieth measure with a '220'. The two hundred and twenty-first measure is marked with a '221' and the two hundred and twenty-second measure with a '222'. The two hundred and twenty-third measure is marked with a '223' and the two hundred and twenty-fourth measure with a '224'. The two hundred and twenty-fifth measure is marked with a '225' and the two hundred and twenty-sixth measure with a '226'. The two hundred and twenty-seventh measure is marked with a '227' and the two hundred and twenty-eighth measure with a '228'. The two hundred and twenty-ninth measure is marked with a '229' and the two hundred and thirtieth measure with a '230'. The two hundred and thirty-first measure is marked with a '231' and the two hundred and thirty-second measure with a '232'. The two hundred and thirty-third measure is marked with a '233' and the two hundred and thirty-fourth measure with a '234'. The two hundred and thirty-fifth measure is marked with a '235' and the two hundred and thirty-sixth measure with a '236'. The two hundred and thirty-seventh measure is marked with a '237' and the two hundred and thirty-eighth measure with a '238'. The two hundred and thirty-ninth measure is marked with a '239' and the two hundred and fortieth measure with a '240'. The two hundred and forty-first measure is marked with a '241' and the two hundred and forty-second measure with a '242'. The two hundred and forty-third measure is marked with a '243' and the two hundred and forty-fourth measure with a '244'. The two hundred and forty-fifth measure is marked with a '245' and the two hundred and forty-sixth measure with a '246'. The two hundred and forty-seventh measure is marked with a '247' and the two hundred and forty-eighth measure with a '248'. The two hundred and forty-ninth measure is marked with a '249' and the two hundred and fiftieth measure with a '250'. The two hundred and fifty-first measure is marked with a '251' and the two hundred and fifty-second measure with a '252'. The two hundred and fifty-third measure is marked with a '253' and the two hundred and fifty-fourth measure with a '254'. The two hundred and fifty-fifth measure is marked with a '255' and the two hundred and fifty-sixth measure with a '256'. The two hundred and fifty-seventh measure is marked with a '257' and the two hundred and fifty-eighth measure with a '258'. The two hundred and fifty-ninth measure is marked with a '259' and the two hundred and sixtieth measure with a '260'. The two hundred and sixty-first measure is marked with a '261' and the two hundred and sixty-second measure with a '262'. The two hundred and sixty-third measure is marked with a '263' and the two hundred and sixty-fourth measure with a '264'. The two hundred and sixty-fifth measure is marked with a '265' and the two hundred and sixty-sixth measure with a '266'. The two hundred and sixty-seventh measure is marked with a '267' and the two hundred and sixty-eighth measure with a '268'. The two hundred and sixty-ninth measure is marked with a '269' and the two hundred and seventieth measure with a '270'. The two hundred and seventy-first measure is marked with a '271' and the two hundred and seventy-second measure with a '272'. The two hundred and seventy-third measure is marked with a '273' and the two hundred and seventy-fourth measure with a '274'. The two hundred and seventy-fifth measure is marked with a '275' and the two hundred and seventy-sixth measure with a '276'. The two hundred and seventy-seventh measure is marked with a '277' and the two hundred and seventy-eighth measure with a '278'. The two hundred and seventy-ninth measure is marked with a '279' and the two hundred and eight

EXERCISE 126 ♩ = 80/120

P P H T T H P H T T T T P T P T P

Count + 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 4 +

P H T T H P H T T T T P T T P T T P

3 4 5 3 5 3 x o 1 3 2 4 3 5

1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 + 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 +

The following 6 exercises incorporate the Shuffle beat based upon triplets. For more details on Shuffle Rhythms see *Progressive Bass Guitar* by Gary Turner and Brenton White (pg 55).

EXERCISE 127 $\text{♩} = 80/120$

T * T P H T H T T * T P H T T H P H T H

Count 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a etc.

* Left hand ghost note. The sound of this ghost note is achieved entirely by the left hand hitting the string to stop it from sounding. The right hand does not hit the string.

EXERCISE 128 $\text{♩} = 80/132$

T * T P H T T H T T * T P H T T T P T T P

Count 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a etc.

EXERCISE 129 $\text{♩} = 92/126$

T T T T T T T T T T H P T H P

Count 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a

EXERCISE 130 $\text{♩} = 92/132$

T P T P T T T P T T T P T T

Count 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a

T P T P T T T P T T T P T T

1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a

In exercises 131 & 133 the last note of the bar is tied to the first note of the first bar (when repeated). This is called anticipation. (a type of syncopation). Anticipation can also be found within the exercises. e.g. Exercise 131 (bar 1,3 & 4). *

It is recommended you listen to the tape to get the timing correct.

EXERCISE 131 ♩ = 100/144

Count 1 + a 2 + a 3 4 + a 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a

1 + a 2 + a 3 4 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a

EXERCISE 132 ♩ = 80/112

Count 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a etc.

1 + a 2 + a 3 4 1 + a 2 + a 3 4

T T T T P T T T P T P H T T P T



1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a

On page 25 you were introduced to Eighth note triplets. In the above exercise Quarter note triplets are used (in Bars 5, 6 and 7). Listen to the tape to hear how they are played.

EXERCISE 133 ♩ = 60/88

T T P H T P T T P T T T P L T P T T T



Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 + 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 +

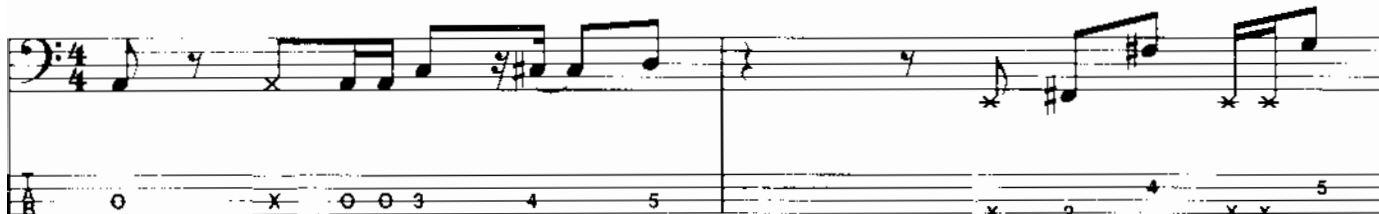
T T P H T P T T P H T H T T P L T P T P T T T



1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

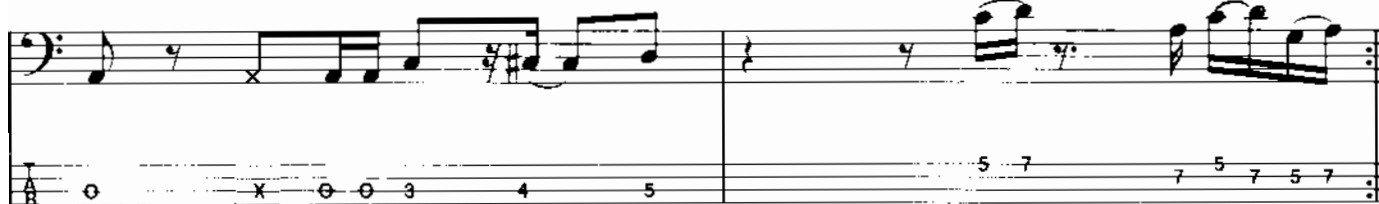
EXERCISE 134 ♩ = 80/120

T T T T T T T T P T T P



Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 + 1 2 + 3 + 4 e + a

T T T T T T T T P H T P H T H

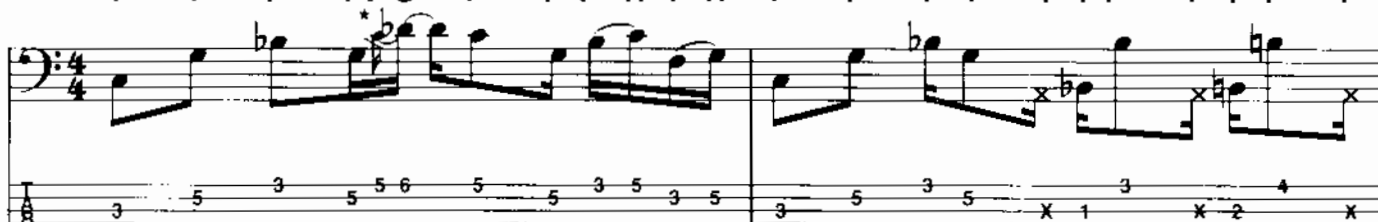


1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 + 1 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 135 ♩ = 60/92

* **Grace note**  - a note of very short duration played immediately before another note.

T T P TPS P T P H T H T T P T TTP TTP T



Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

T T P TPS P T P H T H T P T TTP TTP TTP TTP



1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 136 ♩ = 60/92

P T TTTT TT P PLTH PT P TT T T P



Count a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

T TTTT TT PTSPLT TH TTTHTTTHTHPTTH P



1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 137 ♩ = 54/108

* Hit with the left hand. See Exercise 127

T H T * T T * T T P T P T P T H T * T T * T T H P T T H P H

Count 1 e + a etc.

T H T * T T * T T P T P T P T H T * T T * T T P T T P T

3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 138 ♩ = 72/96

T T T P T T T T T H P H T T T P T T T T T

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 +

T T T P T T T T T H P H T T T P T T P T P

1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 139 ♩ = 69/100

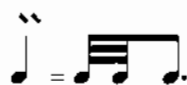
P T T T T T P P P S P P

Count a 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 1 + 2 e + a 3 4 e + a

T T T T T T H P L P H T T H H P T P

1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a

The "wavy" lines in the second bar indicate that you slide the double stop notes further down the neck until you wish to stop. Listen to the tape!

EXERCISE 140 ♩ = 66/100


*The ♯ sign in Exercise 140 indicates an upper mordent, where you play a quick hammer on followed by a lift off. The note hammered on is usually a tone above the starting note and is played as quick as possible.

T P T T P T T P H T T P P P H

Count 1 + 2 + 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 + 4 e + a

T T T T T P T S P L T H T T L T T H T T T T

1 e + a 2 + 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 141 ♩ = 56/92

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 +

EXERCISE 142 ♩ = 72/108

Count 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 +

1 + 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a etc.

EXERCISE 143 ♩ = 50/76

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 144 A ♩ = 100

T P T T T T P T T P H T

Count 1 2 e + a 3 4 1 2 e + a 3 e + a 4

EXERCISE 144 B ♩ = 72/112

T P T T T T T T T T T P T H P T H P L

Count 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 1 e + a 2 + 3 e + a 4 e + a

T P T T T T T T T T P T T P T H T T P T

1 e + a 2 e + a 3 4 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 145 ♩ = 72/104

T H T T T P T T T T T T P T T P T T P T T T H

Count + a 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 + 4 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a

EXERCISE 146 ♩ = 80/138

T H T T H P H H P H P S

Count 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 4

T H T T H P T P H T T T P S

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4



John Entwistle (The Who)



Stanley Clarke